

this fall, and the market will close without an even start.

and in some lines the supply will be tight. With ample supplies of water the mills all keep busy. What has become of the Cotton Market?

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with round edges, suitable for the Western trade, were in good demand, while most other descriptions were dull. The English staple and fancy goods were without change. The season for German woollens is pretty much over, and with a fair demand remaining from the city and near-by trade. The auction sales this week have been active, and in some cases several considerable lots of ribbons were put up, but the bidding was unsatisfactory, and while some parcels sold down to cost or lower, others were withdrawn or passed. Silks of less recent import,

logue of better selected goods, and of more recent pattern, brought a premium. Shawls and bombazines attracted particular attention, and it is to be hoped that the prices. The special sale of the week was by the London & Exton women dress goods, imported by C. F. Williams, 100 N. 2d St., between the 10th and 11th Sts., and the 12th and 13th Sts. The sale proved successful, as Messrs. Williams were satisfactory, and in some cases a slight advance was made over current private sales. But low lots were passed.

**CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.**

Friday, Sept. 21.—6 P. M.

**ASHES.**—The market was steady and quiet, with small sales of pot at 55 25, and of pearls at 55 50.

**BREASTING—Flour.**—The market was without change of moment, but exhibited more steadiness, with more inquiry from the trade. The sales floated up about 30.00 mill, closing within the following range of prices:—

Superfine State	55 10	a 5 25
Extra State, from old and new wheat	5 40	a 5 50
Common State	5 30	a 5 40
Common to choice Western	5 20	a 5 30
St. Louis extra	5 80	a 6 10
Choice extra	5 75	a 6 00
Strait to good extra do.	5 60	a 5 75
Choice extra family and bakers' brands	7 50	a 8 75
Eye Flour	3 50	a 4 00
Choice extra	10 75	a 11 00

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Coron.—The steamer embarked about 1,500 bales of wool. The cargo was consigned to Messrs. J. & J. Goss, who are making quotations for the present. There was more shipping for Europe, chiefly consigned to gut guttins—the English and French companies having received 1,500 bales of wool.

Freixere.—To Liverpool about 42,000 bales of wool were engaged, in bulk and bags, at 12½d. a bale.—(The latter yesterday in bags, was 30,000 bales, and [not taken] in bulk, 12,000 bales.) Having received 1,500 bales of wool, a 7a. 3d., with some cheese and tallow at old rates, and about 2,000 bales of cotton, at 4.33d. for compressed, and 4.50d. for bulk, the steamer is to take 1,500 bales of wool, 500 bales to fill up at 1.16d. To London 1,000 bales of flour were engaged at 4s. A vessel was taken for 2,500 barrels of turpentine at 2.50d. for 2,500 barrels of turpentine at 7a. 8d. and 2,000 do. do. turpentine at 6s. 8d. per 100 lbs. To Bremen, 500 bales, rosin at 3d. 3d. To Havre, wheat at 25s. per bushel, and at which price the steamer is to take 1,000 bushels of wheat, and 1,000 bushels of corn. To Hamburg, by steamer, 40 cases measurement of corn at 60s. 1,000 boxes cheese at 7s. 6d., 2,000 boxes of tallow at 1.16d. per cwt.

Hay was steady, with fair sales, at 7s. a 7c. for the shipping qualities.

Wool.—The reported francos on the part of holders of the wool, has been such, that the market has not been as large as last week. The demand continues good at an advance of 1d. per bale, and the fine light and the stock is reduced. The sales have been:—

18,000 Buenos Ayres and Montevideo	3d. 6 months
1,000 Rio Grande	21½c. do.
2,000 Rio Grande	21½c. do.
2,000 Central America, to arrive	21c. do.
1,000 Truxillo	21c. do.
2,000 Truxillo	21c. do.
2,000 Truxillo	21c. do.
4,000 Puerto Cabello, Ac	21c. do.
4,000 Truxillo	21c. do.

The wool is selling at unchanged prices. The sales for the week have been quite large, and the stock of prime to

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Yankee consignment in good request, with firmly made basis. The market for the week was as follows:

Yarns at p. 1: 150 bales Cuba at 21c, and 274 cones second best at 20c and 20c.

Wool of the week embrace, of domestic, 120 bales Texas at 16c to 16c; 520 bales California at about the same; 400 bales Montana and 40 bales Ohio at 21c; 100 bales Cape at 20c; 125 bales washed Orkney at 21c, and 16,000 lbs. Corcoran, price not mentioned.

There is a fair demand for all classes of wool, although the market is more quiet than last week.

Woolen was firmly held at 25c, while wares were moderate.

**The Tolls on the New York Canals Still Increasing.**

Amount received for tolls for the second week in September, 1890.	\$103,196 25
Do. in 1889.	52,249 44
Increase in 1890.	\$50,946 25
Amount received for tolls for two weeks in September, 1890.	\$212,968 00
Do. in 1889.	109,322 38
Increase in 1890.	\$113,645 62
Amount received from the canal for navigation to and including the second week in September, 1890.	\$1,388,587 81
Do. in 1889.	1,064,387 81

**The Grain Trade of Chicago.**  
(From the Chicago Merchant, Sept. 10.)

The receipts and shipments of grain at this port for the last week have been as follows—

	Receipts	Shipments
Flour.....	50,510	14,672
Wheat.....	857,225	920,000
Corn.....	86,336	307,147
Oats.....	10,000	60,000
Rye.....	11,896	16,708
Barley.....	9,522	26,421

For the week ending Sept. 7, 1890, exports of grain, for the same year, up to the 17th of September, compare as follows—

1889.....	18,000,000 bushels
1890.....	10,406,576 "

1890..... 24,110,922

Thus we see our receipts, thus far in 1890, are 9,206,211 bushels more than at the same time in 1889, and our shipments 13,643,346 bushels more than at the same time in 1889.

Our total receipts of flour and grain for the week ending Sept. 7, 1890, were 1,000,000 bushels, and for the same week in 1889, 865,265 bushels. The receipts of the same week in 1890, compared with the same week in 1889, were 134,735 bushels more, and in 1890, 232,756 bushels. The total receipts at Milwaukee and Chicago since the 1st of January compare as follows—

1889.....	1890.....
Chicago.....	16,960,000
Milwaukee.....	2,733,428

Thus in 1890 we received, up to this date, more than four times as much grain as we have received during the same time in 1889, and we have received more than five times as much.